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POETRY.

THE GERMAN MUSE.

(Translated from Schiller.)

No blossom of Augustan Ages,
No kindness of Medicean Sages,
Smiled upon the German Art,
Praise beamed not on the unfolding
Of the blossom we're beholding,
Princes-favor had no part.

From the great name of German glory,
From Frederic, famed in Prussian story,
Went the defenceless, without fame.
And the German Muse says loudly,
While his heart beats high, and proudly,
He *created his own name.*

Therefore into high arch mounting,
Therefore gushing in sweet fountain
German Poet's Holy—Song,
And in full, fantastic swelling,
From the heart's deep fountain welling
Treats the *constraint of rules with scorn.*

THIS STORY ENDED.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DEMOCRAT.]

Debby Lincoln.

A VILLAGE STORY.

[CONCLUDED.]

She started up, a sweet and joyous surprise gushing all over her face. "Why, Ben!" she exclaimed, cordially grasping his hand, and looking up with a flood of gladness into his face.—He could have hugged her to his heart, in the ferocency of his emotions; but the chilling thought —"She is another's!"—penetrated and petrified his soul. He resigned her hand, and murmuring some words of self-gratulation at meeting her again, took the seat 'Squire Hazlett had recently vacated at her side.

Poor Debby! how she felt! She had pressed his hand, she had called him Ben, and he was justly offended at her familiarity! Blush after blush poured in upon her face and neck, till she was actually obliged to hide her eyes in her handkerchief and burst into tears. Poor Debby!—how ashamed and humiliated she felt, and how sure she was that he would despise her!

Her friend did not quite understand the cause of her emotions, but there was something very consoling to him in the thought, that they were somehow connected with himself, and he sat, without saying a word, until she had conquered her feelings and was apparently calm.

"You know not what joy it affords me to breathe once more the air of my own valley, the sweetest valley in the world, for it is home. I never have loved, never can love, a city; and to be once more amid the scenes of my boyhood, with my early friends at my side, to gaze once more on our own mountains—oh, Miss Lincoln, you can imagine, from your own sympathies, what my delight must be."

Debby had not yet removed her handkerchief from her eyes, and she dreaded to do so, for fear her former embarrassment would return, and again overpower her. Those who have never been similarly affected will think her foolish;—we can only say they are happy in not being able to justify her from experience. Ben appreciated her feelings, and begged her to excuse him while he went to assist her mother, whom he saw from the window, bending beneath the weight of her chip-basket. He made his errand as long as propriety would admit, by chatting with the old lady and entering with interest into all her domestic details. Debby had an opportunity to recover herself and assume a good degree of dignity before he resumed his seat. She made no allusion to her emotion, not knowing what apology to offer, and not liking to confess the truth.

"You find many changes in our village since you left, I suppose," she remarked, anxious to find some foothold for her feelings in conversation.

"Yes, many; though not generally unpleasant ones. Most of my old friends are settled in life, married, with growing families, and apparently prosperous. These, certainly, are changes to which I can easily reconcile myself.—Death has made few ravages; I must, however, regret the loss of my old friend, Mrs Hazlett. I met the Esquire, poor man, as I came this way, and I thought his grief had impressed itself very legibly upon his honest face."

Wicked Ben! how deeply he thought to probe! And Debby, recalling her recent interview with the 'Squire, and giving her own interpretation to his troubled looks, could not avoid blushing deeply, in provoking confirmation of Ben's preconceived ideas of their relationship. Of these ideas, however, she had no suspicion, or she would have speedily annihilated them; and so Ben was left to blunder on in his foolish misapprehension of her feelings.

"Time passes more slightly over the quiet denizens of the country, than he does over those who strive in the tumults of the crowd, I fancy," said Debby.

"If you allude to me, Miss Lincoln, I confess he has used some rude chiseling upon the outer man; but believe me he has touched no heart so lightly. He could work no changes there, while it was shielded by this dear talisman;" and Ben drew from the breast pocket of his coat the little song-book he had carried there so long and faithfully, and turning to the blank page, showed her his boyish hand-writing, the date of their parting, with the additional words, "A KEEPSAKE FROM DEAR DEBBY."

"I am sorry you seem to think me changed," he continued, after waiting a few minutes to satisfy himself what interpretation he ought to give to the beautiful confusion painted in her expressive face. "I have formed a different opinion of yourself. You seem to me the same creature of impulse, intellect, and romantic feelings, that you used to be when we played together in the old school-house, and when we parted at the stile. You still deck your hair with wild-flowers; still cry just as my sweet Debby did long ago! Perhaps it would have been better for me, and yet I should have deeply regretted to have found you converted into a handsome housewife, a pattern of domestic thrift. It would have disturbed the harmony of your life's drama. You have always seemed to me a bright and beautiful star. I could not patiently have been convinced that you were a mere sky-rocket, dazzling for a few brief years to sink down at last in utter obscurity."

"Mr. Wilson is unchanged in one respect, he still knows how to flatter."

"No, I do not, Debby; for by that name I must still be privileged to call you. You are not, you never were like those around around you.—Your qualities possess a brilliancy I have never witnessed in another, and a brilliancy, too, that owes nothing to art. But as my commendation can be of no worth to you, I will begin to chide. You called me Mr Wilson, just now. True, the beard has grown upon my cheek, and my voice has a deeper bass than when we parted; but I feel Ben's heart beating within my bosom yet, and if there is anything I may claim on the score of old friendship, it is that you call me by the name your voice has taught me to love. Mr. Wilson does very well for the city and the crowd, but my heart has been leaping up ever since I left New York, at the thought that when I reached home I should be greeted as 'Ben' once more. But, no, father calls me Benjamin, and mother calls me Benjamin, and the villagers, still respectful, address me as Mr. Wilson; still I could not but indulge a secret hope that Debby would call me Ben. And so you did, in your first surprise: but I find you have stiled me up at last into Mr Wilson, like all the rest."

"Very finely it sounds for you, the first transgressor, to reproach me for adopting your own reserve. Remember that Miss Lincoln is quite as obnoxious from your lips, as Mr. Wilson can be from mine."

"Well, Debby, it was not a fault of the heart, for that ever thinks of you by the dearest and sweetest name. And now if you will call me Ben, we shall stand nearly upon the footing of younger days."

"I do call you Ben, for it is in this character that I have ever thought of you. And now that the preliminaries of our intercourse are peaceably settled, permit me to inquire into the character of your fortunes since we parted."

As Ben went into a somewhat elaborate detail of his six years adventures, our readers will pardon us for omitting the remainder of their interview. It passed pleasantly to both, and when they separated, Ben's heart throbbed with bitterness at the thought that Debby was another's, and Debby's with joy that Ben had returned unchanged.

The next day—our narrative proceeds by days now—while Debby was performing the duties of the laundry, (we have no false pride about our heroine's occupations,) she heard a gentle knock at the door, and opening it with some trepidation, (for what if it should be Ben?) she was relieved by the appearance of 'Squire Hazlett.—Strange to tell, the 'Squire was dressed in his Sunday suit of bright blue, and wore his glossy beaver.

"Your pardon, Miss Debby, for calling at this unseasonable hour. I intended to have delivered my message last evening, but circumstances, to which I need not allude, and of a nature to put ordinary thoughts out of my mind, caused me to forget it. You may have heard that there is to be a huckleberry party to Dob's Hill this afternoon. I should not have been boy enough to have thought of going, except for Lucy and Mary, who would give me no peace till I promised to carry them. There will be room for four in the barouche, and if Miss Debby will make one of our party, I need not say how much pleasure it will afford us all."

Debby thanked the 'Squire very cordially, and not wishing to pain him, by refusing his kind invitation, agreed to be in readiness at the specified hour.

Quite a sensation it created, among the party assembled under the clump of trees at the foot of Dob's Hill, when 'Squire Hazlett drove up his prancing grey's, with a barouche full of young ladies.

"Who are they?" inquired Ben Wilson, who stood partly behind one of the trees, in conversation with Amanda Burton.

"It's the old 'Squire, with his daughters, Lucy and Mary, and his bride-elect, Miss Debby Lincoln."

"That marriage is a settled thing, then, is it, Miss Burton?"

"O, certainly. The lady used to be a favorite of yours, I believe, Mr. Wilson."

"It was of no use. Wealth will bear away the palm. But it is a pity so bright a jewel should be mated with an antique coin."

"Ha! ha! very good, Mr. Wilson. You have lost none of your former wit, I see. But be hist, for they are approaching us"

Ben bowed coldly to Debby, and hastened to the young ladies, Lucy and Mary, who were mere children when he left the village. Mary Hazlett had the reputation of a beauty, and she certainly was a very delicate and graceful girl. He interested himself, therefore, in renewing her acquaintance; and through the whole afternoon devoted himself to her almost exclusively

Poor Debby! All the beaux believing that she belonged to the 'Squire, had chosen them other partners, and left her sitting alone on the wall.

"You see how it is, said the kind-hearted widower, and coming to her relief; "all yield consent to my claims, but yourself. Shall I go and tell them of their mistake, or will you consent to receive my antiquated gallantries, in lieu of those that would be more acceptable?"

"O, certainly, 'Squire, with the understanding that now exists between us, I would choose your attendance in preference to that of any gentleman present."

And Debby spoke sincerely; for she was vexed at Ben's coldness, and would have shrunk from the attentions of any other young man of the party. Closely by her side, therefore, followed the 'Squire, filling her basket with berries, mounting the rocks to gather the red columbines for her hair, and bringing ribbons and moss for the manufacture of sylvan mantles, in which employment he industriously assisted.

"Do look," exclaimed lisbively daughter Mary, to her companion, Ben Wilson; "see how gallant papa has become. I declare, he is braiding flowers in my fair step-mother's curls! It amuses me to see how readily he assimilates to Debby's sentimentalities. Isn't it astonishing that old men will be so bewitched by young beauty"

"How can you ask such a question of a young man, who, of course, must feel the witching even more acutely?" replied Ben, with a most complacent glance at the pretty face of Miss Mary. "I hope you approve of your father's choice."

"Why, if father must marry again, I had as lief he would take Debby as another. She will be a companion for Lucy and I, which will be more pleasant than to be under the jurisdiction of some lynx-eyed old maid, more suited to father's years."

About sunset, wearied by the heat, and grieved at Ben's neglect, Debby descended the hill and sat down alone in the shade of the trees.—The 'Squire had tact enough to perceive that her own thoughts would be as agreeable to her as his company, and wisely forebore to follow. Ben, however, feeling that he had been unkindly neglectful, availed himself of the first opportunity to escape from his lively companion, and join the dear being whom it was idle for him to love, but who was never absent from his thoughts.

Debby, unwilling that he should know how much she felt his coldness, replied with her usual cheerfulness to his salutations, and when he asked her to sing him one of the old songs which delighted his childhood, she broke forth in a vein that thrilled him more than of old, and without one foolish apology, into the sweet and plaintive strains of "Auld Lang Syne." Her eyes fell on his at the close, and she saw they were full of tears. Blessed witnesses! they atoned for all his coldness, all his neglect; and once more Debby felt that he was unchanged.

"See what I have found," said he, after a short pause, during which he had been playing with the clover-leaves on the turf where he sat. "A sprig of four-leaf clover! Do you remember, Debby, how we used to search for them around your door-step? The rhyme ran, 'One, two, put it in your shoe,' and the first you met was doomed to wed, 'three, four, put it over the door,' and the first who entered would be the spouse. Do you remember?"

"O, yes; who ever forgets things like these?"

"And do you remember, Debby, that I one day gave you a four-leaf; and made you promise to tell me the name of the first man or boy that went beneath it; do you remember who the lucky man chanced to be?"

"I am sure I have forgotten."

"It was 'Squire Hazlitt, Debby. And when you protested against my railery, because he was a married man, I told you laughingly nothing was more probable than that he might be a widower, some day. Do you remember, Debby?"

Just as she was about to reply, and dispel the illusion under which she saw he was laboring, Mary Hazlitt, with two or three other wild girls came running up to her with some wonderful snake story and occupied all the remaining time till they separated for their homes. Several days passed and nothing was seen of the young artist. Debby at length heard the painful news of her illness, and of the dangerous sickness of her mother, both of whom was seized with a prevailing fever. It was now haying-time, and farmers, and farmers' wives were alike busy. In almost every house, one or more lay ill. Debby, though busy enough at home, could allow none of her neighbors to suffer for want of assistance. She at once regulated her household affairs so that a week's work would bring no serious labor upon her mother; and, tying on her bonnet, directed her steps to the house of Captain Wilson. She was joyfully welcomed by the Captain, who had scoured the village over in search of a nurse, and was only able to secure one old woman who was herself too infirm to be of much service to others.

Debby at once took her station by the bedside of Mrs. Wilson, who was alarmingly ill. Though she could do little to lessen the disease at its present crisis, she was capable in many ways, of alleviating its discomforts, and rectifying the evils that had been occasioned by a want of necessary attendance. Though she would not be driven from her most suffering patient, Mrs. Wilson's entreaties would many times in a day prevail on her to visit Ben's apartment and minister to his wants. He in turn, thought it was but a slight effort, would hasten her back to watch over his mother, and so she passed like a beneficent angel from one couch to another, soothing the pains and anxieties of the invalids, and obstinately regardless of her own weariness.

One day when Mrs. Wilson slept, Debby stole into the parlor for a book. On the table lay a portfolio, containing a few pictures. She stopped to examine them. The first was entitled, "The Rustic Novel-Reader, from a painting by Benj Wilson." What was Debby's surprise and confusion to recognize her own figure in the simple costume of early girlhood, standing by the well curb, with one hand dipping the bucket, and with the other holding open pages of a tattered novel. A few glances at this and she took up the second;—"The Bombast of the Cottage Girl, from a painting by Benj. Wilson." It was but another scene in her early life, where she lay, with her garlanded head resting on her hand, reading a favorite volume, while above her sang the birds, and around her bloomed the flowers. The third and last had a still more engrossing interest. It was their parting at the stile. The painter had chosen the moment when she placed the sunflower in his hand, and Debby thought he had given a very flattering beauty to her face. It was less flattering than thy mirror, Debby!

"How can Ben be so unjust to me," thought she, closing the portfolio, "as to suppose I am going to marry the old 'Squire. His own heart might have taught him better."

Mrs Wilson had now passed the crisis of her disease and was rapidly recovering; but Ben was daily growing worse. Mrs. Wilson's maternal alarm would permit her to receive no further attentions from Debby, whom she stationed constantly at her son's bedside; and surely the poor girl had need of few entreaties to remain there, while Ben was in such evident peril. A mother's care would not have been more assiduous and unwearying than hers; but for several days her patient had not the slightest consciousness of her presence, though he often in his delirium murmured Debby's name. But Ben was not fated to die under such skillful nursing, and ere a week had gone by, he was happily convalescent.

"Oh, I have had such strange dreams, Debby," said he one fine morning holding out his hand to her as she entered the room, and I am sure, under Heaven I owe my life to you. How patiently you have tended me! and your cheek has grown pale, very pale, Debby, dear, since I saw you at Dob's Hill. I fear we must send you home to recruit, for you will never rest while you remain with us. How can we sufficiently thank you for your kindness these many wearisome days' past; Mother has been in to see me this morning, and has talked of nothing but your excellent nursing. I must paint another picture when I return to New York,—and what shall I call it, Debby? Sit down here by the bed, and throw aside your bonnet; I want this rose, unless it was a gift from the 'Squire. May I have it, Debby?" and he disengaged from her scarf a fresh-blown bud, still moist with dew. But as he did so it became entangled in a small ribbon worn upon her neck and before she could extricate it, he had drawn out from its hiding place a braided ring of chestnut hair which was attached to the end of it, and now fell upon his hand. The color rushed into his pale lips and cheeks.

"Ah, Debby! Debby!" he exclaimed, seizing the hand that would have reclaimed its treasure, "the 'Squire's hair is gray! Tell me if this be not the lock I twined round your wrist at our parting. Tell me, dear Debby!" Silly girl; she betrayed herself by her blushes, notwithstanding she turned her head aside till Ben could see nothing but her crimson ear and neck. There was confession, too, in the very trembling of her hand.

"Dear Debby, do say you are not going to marry the old 'Squire."

"If you were not sick, Ben, I would give you a serious scolding for having given a moment's belief to such a ridiculous report. Your Queen of Beauty crowns no other Knight than the one she did of old," said Debby, timidly, at the same time lifting a pretty chaplet of myrtle and roses from the table, where she had laid it, and binding it playfully around the invalid's brow.

Happy Ben! How rapidly he recovered on the elixir of Debby's love! And how bright the remaining hours of his convalescence became, when dreams of the time when she, whose beauty had animated his pictures, and won him a good part of the distinction he already enjoyed, should be not only the inspiring genius of his studies, but the presiding divinity of his hearthstone.

"There! that will do," says Hal, who has been following my story, page by page. "Leave us to imagine the widower's surprise: Debby's happiness; and all the details of the wedding, and the settlement. I like your story pretty well, too; but I am afraid the critics will complain of it for wanting a moral."

"I have not written for a moral, Hal, but to depict a character and illustrate village life in its loveliest and most poetic guise. Many a flower, as bright and beautiful as Debby, emits a life of sweetness in the glens and cottage-homes of our country; and pleasant the task to me, Hal, to bring them out to the sunshine of such gentle sympathies as have followed the life of our sweet Debby from the undisciplined romance of early girlhood, up to its crowning glory of tested truth and love requited.' LOUISA.

A good story is told of an epicure who had subjected pretty freely to pickled tripe and had washed it down with a *little* too much sparkling claret.

A sudden fainting came over him as he had returned to his fireside, and he ejected in rapid succession the claret and the tripe.

'Eh, my dear,' exclaimed his pitying wife, *what is the matter?* you are throwing up your heart's blood,' as she saw the claret so freely flow.

'I don't care so much about the heart's blood,' exclaimed the epicure, 'but I should like to know where all these chunks of leather came from.'

John Adams was at one time called upon by some one to contribute to foreign missions, when he abruptly answered: 'I have nothing to give to that purpose. There are here in this vicinity six ministers, not one of whom will preach in each others' pulpit. Now, I will contribute as much and more than any one else, to civilize those clergymen.'

29th Congress.—1st Session.

MONDAY, Jan. 26.

IN SENATE. Mr Mangum proposed sundry amendments to the Oregon resolution, offered some days since by Mr Crittenden, so as to embrace a proposition for a reference to arbitration of the question as to boundary, which will come up on the 10th of Febuary.

Non-Interference.

Mr Allen moved that the Senate take up his motion for leave to introduce his Resolution, declaring the principles which will govern the United States in regard to the interposition of European powers in the political affairs of independent American nations.

Mr Cass spoke, at length, in favor of the Resolution, though not in its present form. He considered it necessary to correct the erroneous impressions entertained in Europe of the character and extent of the principle assumed by Mr Monroe and Mr Polk.

He considered this Resolution as a protest against the dangerous doctrine of European interference in American affairs—against the application to us of the European "balance of power," which had deluged Europe in blood, and suppressed every germ of popular liberty in Europe:—against the right of Great Britain to make war upon Buenos Ayres because Buenos Ayres makes war upon Monte Video;—against the subversion of the governments of free and independent nations of America, and the re-colonization of their possessions by European powers. Against these principles the U. States must contend as if for existence. They must be resisted "at any and all hazard." The declarations of Mr Monroe and Mr Polk would go for nothing, unless responded to by the Senate and House of Representatives. The Resolution proposed no specific course; it did not commit us to do any particular act at any particular time. It left action to further consideration and future events. Sufficient for the day was the evil thereof.

Mr Cass repeated what he had said some weeks ago—that, if the United States followed up their measures in regard to Oregon, and England did not recede from her pretensions, there must be *war!* He had, therefore, advocated measures for preparation; for which he had been denounced, in unmeasured terms, by the organs of the stock-jobbers. But, thank God, there were interests, in this country, paramount to those of stock-jobbing,—to which he appealed for the defence of the honor and interests of this country. There was no proof whatever that the Government of Great Britain was disposed to accede to anything short of the "Canning line." The declaration of Lord John Russell, on the 5th April, was still the rule of the British government. He read an article from the Times, and asked if that shewed any sign of backing out. He was authorized to say that this government had not, by the late arrivals, received any advices which shewed that there had been any favorable change, on the part of the Government of Great Britain on this subject.

Mr Webster. Have they made any admission at all?

Mr Cass. They have. But nothing that at all changes the state of things.

He read a passage from the Journal des Debats, the official organ of the French Government, to show that France had taken umbrage at the preparations making by England, and demanded the cause of them, and that England had replied that they were not made for France. I feel authorized to state, said Mr C., that this Government knows officially that extensive and formidable military preparations are making on this Continent!

Mr Calhoun said that, if it was the intention to continue the discussion, he would take part in it. But it could not be supposed that the Resolution would pass the Senate.

Mr Allen said that it was his purpose to move its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and he vindicated himself from the charge that his introduction of the subject was disrespectful to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He wished to know whether the gentleman from South Carolina disputed his right to do this. Mr Allen paused for a reply. Mr Calhoun: Proceed, sir. Mr Allen: I wish no answer now. Mr Calhoun: I will answer at my leisure. He referred to the resolutions about slavery introduced by Mr Calhoun. But he (Mr A.) would bring to the book those men of short memories and devious ways. He proceeded to refer the precedents justifying his course,—by Mr Calhoun's own example.

Mr Calhoun, in reply, denied that the precedents quoted by Mr A had any bearing in the case. He opposed the whole principle of the Resolution. He considered the declaration of Mr Monroe as ill-advised. *The paternity of it was due to Mr Adams.* Mr Adams attempted, afterwards, to carry it into effect in the Panama mission. The result was that, in six weeks, his administration was prostrate on the floor. He (Mr C.) assented to it, at the time, without reflection.

Mr Cass replied, and enforced his views.

Mr Allen replied to Mr Calhoun at length.

The subject was further debated by other Senators.

The question on taking up the Resolutions was then taken and carried, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Huntington, Lewis, Niles, Pennybacker, Simmons, Speight, Sturgeon, Turney, Woodbridge—23.

NAYS—Messrs Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Calhoun, Cameron, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Jernegan, Johnson of La., Mangum, Miller, Pearce, Phelps, Upham, Webster—21.

Messrs Simmons and Woodbridge, were the only whigs who voted in the affirmative, and Messrs Calhoun and Cameron, the only democrats voting in the negative.

So leave was granted to introduce the resolution; which was then read, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr Sevier wished to state, in explanation of his not voting, that he paired off with a friend, otherwise he would have voted for the reception of the resolution.

Mr Webster gave notice of a motion inquiring whether any correspondence had taken place between the two governments, on the subject of the Oregon question since the delivery of the message; and if so, what was its nature and character, so far as could be communicated, consistent with due regard to the public interests.

IN HOUSE. Mr T. B. King introduced resolutions on the subject of Oregon of the same purport as those offered by Mr Mangum in the Senate, and they were ordered to be printed.

Mr Preston King submitted a resolution to terminate debate on the Oregon resolutions which have for some time occupied the time and attention of the House, on Monday next; this resolution was laid on the table for future consideration.

Mr Westworth gave notice that he should, when Mr T. B King's proposition came up, ask leave to amend it as follows:

"But no proposition for arbitration concerning the said territory shall be made by the Government of the United States until it shall be satisfied that the markets of Great Britain shall be *permanently* open to the bread-stuffs of the United States."

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Mr Charles J. Ingersoll's resolutions.

Mr Pendleton of Va., spoke his hour against the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr Sawtelle of Maine, addressed the Committee in favor of the resolutions.

Mr Grover of New York, followed on the same side.

Mr Douglas obtained the floor, but the hour being late, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 27.

IN SENATE. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Bill for augmenting the Navy, reported by Mr. Fairfield from the Naval committee.

Mr. Fairfield advocated the Bill, as requisite for the ordinary exigencies of peace, without reference to those of war. But, in his opinion, there were strong indications abroad of a deep hostility to American institutions on the part of the monarchies of Europe; and that unless those institutions should be checked and their influence counteracted, every government of Europe must totter and fall. A contest between these systems must therefore take place sooner or later.

In regard to the Oregon question—that afforded a present and pressing cause of hostilities.—He was not sure that we could escape war without dishonorable concessions. The tone of the British press, the declarations in Parliament, and the great warlike preparations, all showed that a war with the United States was contemplated.—He adverted to other difficulties with Great Britain, growing out of the denial to our citizens of fishing rights, and of the advantages promised to lumbermen by the Ashburton treaty. The measure was strongly recommended by the Navy Department. As commerce furnished nearly the whole of our revenue, every part of the country was interested in protecting it.

Mr. Benton opposed the Bill, out and out, as unnecessary and unprecedented in its form. It left every thing to the President's discretion, whether we had war or not. The present establishment was sufficient as a peace establishment, and ought not to go any higher. It required limitations, not additions. Were we prepared to double the peace establishment at once? Whatever was put on would stay on,—though we never had a war. Were we to have a permanent war establishment in a country whose destiny was peace, and which has had but two and a half years war in sixty years? Great Britain did not do that. Her war navy was ten millions in annual expense; and only five in peace. This Bill would require ten thousand additional men, at an expense of two hundred dollars each. This Bill and the estimates of the regular Bill would carry up the expenses of the Navy to twelve millions of dollars a year. There was no necessity of a navy now. Order and safety were established on the high seas; our merchant vessels were as safe on the ocean as in Chesapeake Bay; and our Navy had better be kept in the Chesapeake, so that the money be spent at home, instead of abroad. There was no more necessity for a naval force in the Mediterranean than in the Chesapeake, and it would be well, according to the modern plan of distributing offices, to send a squadron to each port, to give all a share of the expenditure. I see no necessity for a war now, sir, and I shall vote for none. I will agree to let it be over for a few months, and see what events may bring forth. But I see nothing around me that increases the prospect of a war.

Mr. Dickinson of New York, did not think there was any thing extravagant, any thing that necessarily led to a war, in adding ten vessels to the Navy. As to the great danger of a war, it would be lessened if we had a naval force. In case of war, our commerce destroyed more of British commerce than Great Britain had in all the wars with European powers from 1792 to 1815. If the country was put in a position of defence, there would be no danger of a war. He was opposed to laying the Bill over. If there was any necessity for it, it ought to pass now.—If Great Britain saw that if war were proposed, she would not retreat, but rather resist the interests of her commerce and of christianity.

Mr. Hannegan spoke in favor of the Bill, and offered an amendment appropriating the proceeds of the public lands, in addition, to the increase of the steam navy.

The Senate went into Executive Session, without taking the question.

IN HOUSE. Mr. Burke, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a Bill authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers in organizing the militia, &c.

The Oregon debate was continued by Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, in favor of the notice, and Mr. Rencher of Va., against it.

Mr. Campbell of New York, spoke in favor of giving the notice, and accompanied it with a declaration that the United States will accept the 49th parallel as a compromise.

WEDNESDAY, Jan 28.

SENATE. The discussion on the Bill for the augmentation of the Navy, was resumed. It was debated by Mr Bagby, Mr. Miller, and Gen. Cass. Mr. Bagby took the ground previously occupied by Mr. Benton—that if the proposed augmentation was for a peace establishment it was too large, if for war it was too small. He did not anticipate war, for he held the notice to be a peaceable measure.

Mr. Miller in the main concurred with Mr Bagby. Mr. Cass, in his speech, denied that any gentleman had said that war was inevitable, but if there was reasonable danger of war there was reasonable ground for an increase of our defences. This Bill was not disposed of when the Senate rose to go into Executive session. The preparatory business consisted of the presentation of some petitions and reports, and the disposition in committee of the whole of a bill providing for the settlement of certain claims of New Hampshire, which was negatived on the question of engrossment for a third reading.

IN HOUSE. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll now moved that next Thursday week be fixed as the day upon which the vote should be taken on the pending resolution. Mr. Tibbatts moved to lay this motion on the table, which prevailed by a vote of 98 to 50.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Oregon resolutions. Mr. Owen of Indiana, made an able and elaborate speech in favor of notice, and in explanation of the construction of the Nootka Sound Convention.—Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, and Mr. Thompson, of Pa., followed on the same side.

Mr. Holmes of S. C. has the floor for to-morrow.

THURSDAY, Jan. 29.

IN SENATE. Mr. Breese submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the Senate all the information, relative to the present means of naval defence on the northern lakes; and also the best plan of providing for the common defence in that quarter, whether by a ship canal from Illinois river to Lake Michigan or otherwise.

Mr. Webster's resolution calling for the correspondence which may have taken place between the Government of Great Britain and that of the U. States on the subject of Oregon, since the date of the President's late message, was adopted.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Bill reported by Mr. Fairfield, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, and the amendment offered thereto by Mr. Hannegan, providing for the augmentation of the naval force of the U. States: when Mr. Speight addressed the Senate at considerable length in opposition to the bill. The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

IN HOUSE. Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll again submitted his resolution to terminate the debate on the Oregon resolutions, on Saturday, but it was laid on the table by a majority of 90 to 50. The debate was then continued by Mr. Holmes, Mr. Erving, and Mr. Baker. Mr. Emile La Sere, the successor of the Hon. J. Slidell, now in Mexico, took his seat to-day.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 10, 1846.

THE DEBATE ON THE OREGON QUESTION.

The debate which has been progressing for several weeks in both houses of Congress, has excited no little interest among the people, without distinction of party; for it is worthy of remark that among the people but one sentiment prevails, and that is, that the notice to terminate the existing treaty of "joint occupancy" with Great Britain ought to be forthwith given.

It is not our intention to discuss the merits of the great question at present, but merely to notice, briefly, some of the arguments which those who oppose giving the notice use.

In the first place we are told that Oregon is so sterile, so utterly worthless, that it is not worth contending for; that the damages which our commercial and shipping interests would suffer would far exceed the benefits accruing to the country, if it should be necessary to resort to war to recover the territory. Those who argue in this way, in the economy of their arguments, forget that there are principles involved in the question, the maintenance of which is infinitely more dear and important to the American people than the *interests* which are at stake. As it regards the value of the Oregon territory, one fact alone is sufficient to prove its wealth; and that is this:—Since the "joint occupancy" commenced, the Hudson Bay Company have exported furs, buffalo, &c., *Millions of Dollars!* and yet it is worthless! But, leaving out of view this consideration, a glance at the map of the United States will convince every candid mind, that the "British pretensions" have already been extended almost along our whole northern and northwestern frontier; and it is, or ought to be, the policy of our government to prevent any extension of these possessions that is westward. It is a matter of momentous importance, that the whole Pacific coast, on this continent, should be in possession of the United States. Patriotism and policy alike demand this, and nothing less than this, and more especially when the right to the country including on the Pacific, to the 54th parallel, is sustained by "unfragable facts and arguments."

In the second place, the opponents of the notice contend that the country would be precipitated into a war, if the notice to terminate the "joint occupancy" shall be given: that England, our opponent, would enjoy the sympathy of Europe; we should have angry Missionaries on our flank, and yet more hostile Indians in our rear; meanwhile the British armies would debouch from Canada, and thus we should find ourselves girt about and walled in as by a wall of fire. But in the name of common sense, *why* should the giving of the notice bring a war upon us? The treaty gives us the right to give it; and if the notice should be given the question of jurisdiction, which is not at all involved in or connected with the notice, will still be open for negotiation. Indeed, the sooner the notice is given, the chances for an honorable settlement are multiplied, for the "joint occupancy" *must* cease before the question can be decided at all.

Gen. Cass, in the debate in the Senate, a few days since, on the non-interference resolutions of Mr Allen, stated that the government had received no advices which rendered the continuance of peace more probable than before the late arrival, or that should induce us to refrain from placing the country in a position of defence.

It may be regarded as somewhat warlike, that the British government have appointed Lord Cathcart, a military man of some note, as Governor General of the Canadas, in the place of Lord Metcalf, and have ordered 13,000 troops, including two companies of sappers and miners, to the Canadas.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post writes that "the advices of the government from Mr. McLane do not represent that any improvement has taken place in the disposition of the British government towards us, as respects the Oregon question, so that it would seem if there was any danger of war before this news reached us, the danger is not diminished."

ADJOURNING THE QUESTION.

The Portland Advertiser would adjourn the question of rechartering our Banks and currency reform until the Legislature meets. The present is a favorable time to discuss the subject, before the Legislature assembles and the opposers of reform have had the opportunity to perfect their plans to prevent any change in the present system. No doubt the friends of paper money are very desirous to prevent all discussion of the subject among the people until after the charters of the banks are renewed when discussion will be of no avail. Their policy is to prevent all agitation of the subject, because they can manage the thing better when there is no excitement, and they want the benefit of the argument that the people have not called for any change in our banking system. The editor of the Advertiser, who by the way is a member of the Legislature, has suggested an idea that the people should immediately take into the most serious consideration; it is that of seasonably imparting their views to the Senators and Representatives who are to pass finally on this question.

Now the people have the banks completely within their control and can dictate their own terms, but the bank charters once renewed on the old conditions and the state of things would be entirely reversed. The present then is the time above all others for the people to take measures for their own protection, and if they permit this most favorable opportunity to pass without improvement it will be their own fault whatever consequences may follow.

We make no war upon men or against any particular banking institution, our opposition is confined to paper currency and the credit banking system. We would have the currency stable and uniform, the great disturbing cause in business removed, and the public adequately protected.—Believing that something can be done to effect this great object, at the expiration of the charters of our banks, we would have the rare opportunity embraced. The present banks will have had the full benefit of their charters, and will be deprived of no right or privilege to which they are entitled if the Legislature should refuse to prolong their existence. For a long series of years they have enjoyed the monopoly of furnishing currency, and neither they nor their friends can complain whatever course the Legislature may pursue. The banks have been of very little service except to a small fraction of the people, and when the public have most needed their service, they have rendered the least assistance.—Bangor Democrat.

THE CAUSES OF DERANGEMENT IN BUSINESS.

The articles that we have recently published on the disturbing causes in business having a common origin in paper money, have been followed by the reception of several letters enlarging upon the same subject, making various suggestions, and in approbation of the views we have submitted to the public. These communications have not generally been written for publication, but we have presumed the authors would not object to our making extracts from them. We thank our correspondents for their kindness, and assure them that a continuation of their favors will be most welcome, although some of them are strangers to us. We are especially obliged to the intelligent author from which the following extract is made.

I can safely affirm that a revolution is going forward, aided and impelled by the triple influence of Banks, Tariff and Surplus Revenue deposited in banks, in the business of the whole country. The tariff checked importations and stopped the drain upon the specie—the banks commenced discounting and could sustain a large circulation—the manufacturers goods rose. The merchant gave his notes for domestic goods, the country trader did the same to the city merchant, and the banks discounted this paper and threw out their notes. The consequence is a rise in all manufactured articles and all exchangable commodities in proportion to the increase of the circulating medium. The manufacturer, the city merchant and the country trader are all apparently doing well; but prices are crushing the farming interest. There is a rush from this class to other occupations. The country trader finds his customers thus falling off, and part of those who remain completely exhausted by the process.—He begins to fall behind in his payments—the city merchant becomes thereby straightened.—The traders and manufacturers swelled by recruits from the agricultural districts, in their trouble again apply to the banks for relief and the banks strengthened by the deposites of the Government grant it. Agricultural products and the price of labor now begin to rise again.

This is the signal for wide special ruin in the business of the country. Country traders first begin to fail. Cities are next visited, and then villages and manufacturing establishments share the common calamity. The general disorder beginning to prevail among all classes of merchants and all channels of exchange, and the rise of prices tending to increased activity in importations, the balance turns against us. The banks call upon their customers and draw in their circulation as the importers call for specie. The prices of to-day become the beggars of to-morrow. Families are ruined, the growth of every branch of business is retarded, and the national credit is unsound. A few fortunes are made it is true;—so among the three thousand professed gamblers of the city of New York there are several rich men, and perhaps the business has about the same chances of success as speculating in stocks or even manufacturing or merchandize with the fluctuations incident to a high tariff, a paper currency and a surplus revenue deposited in banks.

Whether the tariff is or is not changed, whether the public money is kept in the banks or separated from them, the business of the country must be deranged soon from the causes mentioned. The coming disasters will be attributed to government measures, and an attempt will be made to carry the President in 1848 under the smoke of another Panic.—Bangor Democrat.

PROPOSED INDEPENDENCE OF YUCATAN. The New Orleans Picayune, gives an extract from a letter from Campeachy, which shows that the citizens of Yucatan are disposed to resist the transfer of that province to the British, and contemplate declaring it an independent republic. The letter states in substance that they are expecting from day to day that a declaration will be made of the independence of Yucatan. The Mexican Congress having pronounced against the treaties entered into with Yucatan by the government of Santa Anna; two meetings have already been held in Campeachy, of the most notable citizens, to take into consideration the question of separation, and they have presented to the superior government of the state various expositions of the local military forces at different points, and petitioned for the formation of a republic "of the five stars." There was much talking about seeking assistance, in case of necessity, from the Cabinet of Washington.

HAYTI.—Latest information from Cuba mentions the arrival at Havana of an unusual number of Spanish ships of war. From the Journal of Port au Prince, we translate the following, which may serve as an explanation of the views of the Spanish ships:

"There has arrived at St Domingo a Spanish fleet, destined to take under its protection the Dominican Republic. A letter from St. Domingo, published in the 'Manifeste,' says that the Spanish Protectorate has been desired by the President Santa Anna, and the Bishop Portes; and the same paper expresses an opinion, that Spain will not limit its exertions to the exercise of the simple right of suzeramete over her ancient colony, to which is reserved all the rights of proprietorship, by the treaty of 1815. This will explain the motive of the extraordinary congregation of Spanish ships of which information has recently been had, in the harbor of Havana."

FIGHTING IN SOUTH AMERICA.

By the arrival at Baltimore of the brig Argyle, from Rio Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 18th December, and the brig Saldana, also from the same place, having sailed on the 20th December, important advices are received.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th Dec. 1845.—The all absorbing topic of the day is the late tremendous engagement between the anglo allied forces at the River Plate, and some of Rosa's batteries at the mouth the River Parana. On the part of the English and French the victory was complete indeed; not however, without several losses as regards life and property in the way of shipping.

The English Brig of war, Dolphin alone received 107 round shot in her hull and rigging during the engagement; the French Steamer Fulton 104 shot and a French vessel, or at least a vessel manned by Frenchmen, but formerly belonging to the Buenos Ayreans, was completely riddled. The total loss of the allies amounts to about 150 killed and wounded, while on the part of the enemy no correct statement has yet been made public. Report says that upwards of 600 men are missing. Certain it is that in one fort no less than 250 bodies were found, and in another some 150 or 160, and what is still more strange, they were all blacks. To account for this it is said that as fast as a white man fell, killed or wounded, he was immediately carried off, while the poor blacks were kept at it, and lay where they fell.

Once or twice these miserable wretches attempted to flee from the forts, but no sooner did they attempt it than Rosa's cavalry charged on them and compelled them to return to their guns at the point of the lance. Rosas seemed to have anticipated the flight of his men, and placed these cavalry there on purpose to keep them in check; for on the landing of some 450 men from the vessels of war they met with very little opposition.

Atlantic Steamers. The Cambria will be the next mail steamer. She leaves Liverpool on the 4th of February. The Great Western commences her regular trips on the 11th of April next, when she is advertised to leave Liverpool for New York. The Great Britain takes her first departure from Liverpool for the season on the 9th of May.

Albert Gallatin, in his articles on Oregon in the Intelligencer, is opposed to giving the "notice," believing it to be a war measure in any view, and likely to prevent further negociation. John Quincy Adams, who is about as old as Mr. Gallatin, and has been considered to be full as wise, is most decidedly in favor of giving the notice, and thinks it is not a war measure at all.

Boston Post.

"What on earth makes these pies so *heavy?*" said an epicurian gentleman to his pains-taking spouse. "I don't know," she replied, "unless it be because I set them to bake upon the leaves of Mr. ———'s old sermons."

An honest dame in the West, standing by the corpse of her deceased husband, bewailing in piteous tones his untimely departure, observed, "It's a pity he's dead, for his teeth are just as good as they ever was."

GENERAL PAREDES.—This General, who appears, at the present time to hold the destinies of Mexico in his hand, is thus sketched by a Washington correspondent of the New York Herald—

General Paredes is a man about forty eight years old, frail and slight in form, and yet not ungraceful though maimed by the wounds of many battles. His eye is as mild as sunshine, but when excited it gleams like the edge of his own good sword. He is known throughout the Republic as 'El Manco Paredes—or, 'the hand wounded.' He may be considered the Murat of Mexico, as he knows no fears in his almost mad and reckless daring. He was once banished to this country, and as an exile studied our institutions and worshiped our enterprise. His American feelings are strong, and in all business transactions he is a man of honor. Amid the thousand opportunities that he has had for amassing an immense fortune, his poverty has remained a monument of his patriotism.—It was his skill, energy and indomitable courage, that made Santa Anna President of the Mexican Republic; and when he trifled with the liberties of his beloved country, it was he who hurled the Dictator from place and power and banished him an exile in a land of strangers. A favorite with the people—he is above the tawdy and garish military pomp and display that oftenumes cloys and disgusts them. A favorite with the army—he never lost a battle.—A favorite with the priesthood—he has ever advocated their right, and been their steadfast friend. The commander of the forces, and the governor of the richest departments of the republic, his influence is seen and felt throughout the land. Such is General Paredes, who is the embodiment of the spirit of reform at this moment at the Mexican Empire.

The Revolution in Mexico. News from Vera Cruz of the 12th, and from the city of Mexico of the 7th January, has come to hand via New Orleans. It confirms the success of the movement of Paredes, who entered the capital on the 2d in triumph, and Herrera seemed peaceably to have transfered his power to the new puppet. On the same day Paredes convened a junta of officers of the army, and an informal constitution was adopted. On the 3d a junta of nobles, two from each department, *named by Paredes for this purpose*, Santa Anna's Minister, Tornal, presiding, and Almonte, Secretary, elected him president till the meeting of the extraordinary congress to be convoked in eight days. The friends of Herrera contended that Paredes ought to take an oath to go to war with the United States, but this was *voted down*, on the ground that it would be a declaration of war, and the assembly had no power to declare war. Paredes was sworn in on the 4th, making a grand inaugural address but without alluding to the United States or "the affair of Texas." He appointed General Almonte minister of war; the bishop of Chiapas, Senor Becarra, minister of justice; Senor Luis Parres, minister of finance; Senor Castello y Lauxus, minister of foreign affairs. All was tranquil in the capital, and the states were sending in their adhesions. The Indians were continuing their butcheries in the northern provinces, and stages and travellers were robbed every where as usual.

Our minister, Mr. Slidell, had demanded his passports of the *new* government, which told him he might go where he pleased, as they did not recognise him. He was denied an escort to Vera Cruz, and he then sent a messenger to our brig Somers, which arrived at Vera Cruz on the 6th; and it is said some of the officers were to meet him at Jalapa. These are rumors.

A bearer of despatches came in the Pario, which brought the above news.

The U. S. Brig Somers, Commander Gerry was at Sacrificios on the 13th. [Post.

Duel at New Orleans. A letter dated Jan. 21st says:

"The principle topic of conversation and comment to-day is the death of Mr. Kane, a young lawyer of much talent and promise, who was shot in duel this morning by his antagonist Mr. Hyman, a merchant of this city. The weapons were pistols, at ten paces. After the first fire the deceased was invited to apologize for the affront offered, namely, slapping the face of Mr. H. but his second declined, and at the next fire Mr. K. received the ball of his antagonist in the neck, which produced immediate death. The difficulty arose at one of the weekly soirees at the St Charles Hotel, *about a question of right to a certain place in a cotilion.*

The Montreal Express. Extracts from a letter from the General Post Office, Montreal, to S. S. Lewis, Esq. dated January 25th: "I wrote you yesterday to say that your Expresses by the Fitchburg and route of the Vermont Central railroad, now building, reached me shortly after two o'clock, P. M. about 28 hours from Boston. At about 6 o'clock the same evening the Portland Express arrived, so that the Fitchburg carrier was the conquorer by four hours. The mail arrived today at half past 3 o'clock P. M. 25 hours and 40 minutes after the first express.

[Merchant's Exchange Books.

Important Decision. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided the wages of a seaman on board of a man-of-war are not subject to attachment by his creditors in the hands of a purser, and that money in the hands of disbursing agents of the government is the money of the United States, and cannot be attached for the debts of parties entitled to payments to be made out of it.

DREADFUL EFEECTS OF MILLERISM.

A strong feeling seems to be gathering, against the advocates of Millerism, and is expressed in very decided terms, in many directions, in consequence of the madness which it brings upon many who embrace its doctrines. Among other cases, it is stated, by the Palmer Sentinel, that under its effects, Mr. Ebenezer Walker seriously disturbed the Methodist Church at Bondville, on Sunday last, by his fanatical ravings and boistrous conduct, which he continued for a greater part of the night, and on the following morning he paraded through the village without any clothing on his person but a shirt, raving all the time like a maniac. On Wednesday he died a raving madman, after vainly attempting to put an end to his own existence.—Only last Saturday, says the Sentinel, he was in Palmer village, a sane, healthy and shrewd business man. We also learn that one of the sons of Noah Nelson, recently deceased, of Brimfield, leaped from his bed one night last week, and passed through the streets with the cry that the last trump was sounding, in a state of perfect mental insanity.

The Oregon Debate. Of this debate in the House of Representatives, the Washington Union says—

This debate is begining to loose its interest, if any conjecture on that head can be formed from the continual roar of conversation which pervades the Hall during the delivery of the speeches, and which, so long as it remains unchecked, renders hearing very difficult, and in some instances almost impossible. A slight occasional enforcement of the rule would alate this difficulty in some degree, and thus subserve the public interests. Another noticable symptom, is the many seats that remain vacant during considerable portions of the daily discussion, and which seem to indicate that, in these instances, at least, further argument on either side is neither desired nor needed.

NINTH DISTRICT. Another trial (the 8th) to elect a Member of Congress to the ninth Distfict in Massachusetts, took place 2d inst. and from all appearances the Democrats have been stealing a march upon the Whigs. The Atlas has returns from two towns, Plymouth and Freetown, which show a net gain of over 200 for Pierce the democratic candidate. If other towns have gained as largely, Pierce is elected.

Juvenility. The editor of a Vermont paper has been much amused at what he terms the *jurenility* of a little boy of his acquaintance. He was about going to bed, and was kneeling at his mother's feet, with his hands clasped between hers, as she recited to him the Lord's prayer, which he repeated after her—"Our Father which art in Heaven"—"Our Father who art in Heaven"—Hallowed be thy name"—"Hallowed be thy name"—Give us this day our daily bread"—"O mamma, let's ask for cakes."

Decidedly Unpleasant. The Salem Advertiser says, that during the blow of Monday week three men of those employed in getting out ice at Wenham Pond, were, in the course of the day, blown along by the sheer force of the wind upon the ice until they were plunged into the freezing water. They were rescued without having sustained further injury than the discomfort occasioned by their cold bath.

Gold Dollar. Judge Douglass proposes in Congress to strike a golden dollar at the mint for circulation. Spain, at one time, emited a great number and they were found very useful, but so many mistakes occurred in passing them off in the night for half a Spanish eight (sixpence) that they were finally abandoned.

From Texas. President Jones, of the late Republic of Texas, has issued a proclamation calling on the Legislature to convene at Austin on the 16 of February, in order to organize a State Government, and adopt such other measures as they may deem necessary for the general welfare.

A Mr. Chase of Buffalo, was recently arrested and fined $50 for giving lectures on Physiology, Phrenology, & Patherism at Earle. A Buffalo paper remarks that this is the first instance since the days of witches that a man has been compelled to sue for liberty to discuss subjects of a literary or scientific nature.

ANOTHER LUCKY EDITOR. The Sangamo (Springfield Ill.) Journal says—"One day last week, we were astonished by the receipt of a pig, a load of hay, a quarter of beef, two loads of wood and ten dollars!" We suppose the donor regarded the editor as a *host* and therefore sent him the hay.

A son of the Emerald Isle meeting a countryman whose face was not perfectly remembered, after saluting him most cordially enquired his name. "Walsh," said the gentleman. "Walsh, Walsh," responded Paddy, "arr ye from Dublin? I know two *ould maids* there of that name, *was nither of 'em yer mither.*"

A slave belonging to John Warfield, of Maryland, died week before last, aged *one hundred and twenty four years.* She retained her sight and usual activity until a few days of her death. There is no doubt as to her age as she was raised in the same family in which she died.

Fourteen Divorces at a stroke. The Vice Chancelor of New York has cut asunder, at a single sitting, 14 matrimonial bonds; of these, 10 were for unfaithfulness on the part of the better halves. The Chancelor gave notice that he had several others to settle in the same manner.

A fellow said to a Jew, "Do you know they hang Jews and Jackasses together in England?"

"I didn't," replied the Israelite, "but if it be true, it is fortunate that you and I are not there."

Capital punishment has been virtually abolished by the Legislature of Indiana, by passing a law, allowing a jury to say in their verdict whether the offender shall suffer death or be imprisoned for life.

Worth noting. It is announced as a matter of fact, that the wife of Mr. Andrew Johnson, now a member of Congress from Tennessee, taught him to read since he has been married. He is a tailor by trade, and is said to be at present a pretty intelligent man.

"You told me neighbor Twist when I paid Tim Doolittle in advance, on his promiseing to work for me in haying time, that I should find him as good as his *word.*" "To be sure I did, for I always knew his *word was good for nothing.*"

The King of Denmark's health is poor. His danger is from Apoplexy.

☞ Valuable statement in relation to Consumption, from Dr. Butler, Boston.

Dr. Butler, of Boston, states in a note to the American Agent of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, that he administered that medicine to one of his patients, a lady, who had suffered for several years from a severe Cough, pain in the side, and raising frequently very bad matter tinged with blood. She had tried various medicines for her complaint, in some of which Opium was a principal ingredient, with no good effect. Some of these would check her cough, and of course increase the fever and debility. The Hungarian Balsam at once changed the whole character of the symptoms, and she was rapidly regaining her long lost health. Dr. B. says he is satisfied that this is a most excellent medicine for Diseases of the Lungs.

Pamphlets respecting this Great English Remedy may be had gratis of MOSES HAMMOND, only agent in Paris.

MARRIED.

In Saco, Mr Samuel P. Sins of Roxbury, Mass., to Miss Eunice Millikin.

In Wayne, Rev. Caleb Fuller, of Maine Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, to Miss Elizabeth R. Swift.

In Bangor, Mr Elisha Pierce to Miss Almira Gardner.

DIED.

In Windham, Mrs Polly, widow of the late Robert Wier, aged 75 years.

In Thomaston, Mrs Sarah Ann, Wife of Capt. Elkanah Stackpole, aged 29.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS JOEL PARRINGTON, of Norway, in the County of Oxford, by his deed of Mortgage, bearing date January twentieth, A D 1842, and recorded with Oxford Records Book 69, page 424, conveyed to the undersigned certain premises therein described to which Deed of Mortgage, recorded as aforesaid, reference is had for further description to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars in one year from date thereof with interest. And whereas the conditions of said Deed of Mortgage have been and now are broken, the undersigned hereby gives public notice to foreclose the same, according to the Statute in such case made and provided.

ARABELLA CARTER

Feb 7th, 1846 4o

JOSEPH E. COLE,

Counsellor at Law,

PARIS, ME.

Has resumed the practice of Law.

Paris, Jan'y 5, 1846. tf 34

Sheriff's Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the several Coroners in the County of Oxford that he has been duly re-appointed and Commissioned as Sheriff of said County of Oxford

O'NIEL W. ROBINSON

Waterford, January 26th, 1846 3w

SIMEON CUMMINGS,

AGENT for Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Paris Hill. 1m* june10

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License obtained from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the dwelling house of Joseph Whitman, in Woodstock, in said county, on Saturday, the fourteenth day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M., so much of the Real Estate of HARRISON WHITMAN, late of said Woodstock, deceased, as will produce the sum of six hundred dollars, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

Sale real estate consists of the deceased's interest in the homestead farm on which he last lived, being about one hundred and forty-seven acres of land.

Also—the reversion of the Widow's Dower in said homestead.

Also—the right in equity of the deceased to redeem the Farm and Lot that Harvey Bowker now lives on, the same having been mortgaged to Thomas Crocker by the deceased

Terms made known at the time of sale.

G. W. CUSHMAN, Administrator.

Woodstock, Jan'y 6, 1846. 3w

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to J. C. Marble, by note or account, must call on J. G. Cole and settle the same on or before the first day of March next, if they would save cost.

J. C. MARBLE.

Paris, Jan. 5, 1846 tf 34

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of *Oxford*, on the third Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Hannah Thomas, named Executrix in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of **Elisha Thomas,** late of Brownfield, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, that the said Hannah Thomas give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

38 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

Edward L. Osgood, one of the persons named Executors in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of **Judah Dana,** late of said Fryeburg, Esquire, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, that the said Osgood give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Fryeburg, on the third Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

38 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

On the Petition of **Abignil Brickett,** Guardian of Harriet N. Brickett, *minor* child of Thomas Brickett, late of Sweden, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell said minor's interest in Lot No. 1, in the 4th Range of Lots in Stoneham, in said County, for the purpose of putting out and securing to said minor the proceeds thereof on interest,—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

38 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Waterford, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

On the Petition of **Joseph G. Towle,** Administrator of the estate of **William Towle,** late of Porter, in said county, deceased, praying for License to sell so much of the Real Estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

38 Copy—Attest. GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

James Heard, Executor of the last Will and Testament of **Joseph F. Heard,** late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Fryeburg, on the third Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

38 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty six.

George Bicknell, Administrator of the estate of **William Bicknell,** late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased; and also his private claim against said deceased,—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lewis, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

38 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

Mary Wadsworth, Administratrix of the estate of **John Wadsworth,** late of Hiram, in said county, deceased, having presented her account of administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Fryeburg, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JOSIAH WOOD,

late of Porter, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests and requires all indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JOHN MOULTON.

December 20, 1845 3w

At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

John Moulton, Administrator of the estate of **James Merrill,** late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Fryeburg, on the third Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

38 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

James F. Cook, jr., Administrator of the estate of **William T. Cook, 2d,** late of Porter, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

38 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

Ira Towle, Administrator of the estates of **Richard Clement** and **Daniel Clement,** both late of said Fryeburg, deceased, having presented his fourth account of administration of the estate of said Richard, and third account of administration of the estate of said Daniel,—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Fryeburg, on the third Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

39 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Probate Court in the County of Oxford holden at Fryeburg on the third Tuesday of January, 1846, I shall sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at ten o'clock A. M., at the Inn of Josiah Knight, in Fryeburg, on Monday, the second day of March next, so much of the Real Estate of *RICHARD CLEMENT*, deceased, as will produce the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, for the payment of his just and honest debts, charges of administration, and incidental charges.

Said estate consists of one undivided half part of a house lot in Eastport, County of Washington, which was mortgaged by James W. Ripley, February twentieth, 1832 to the late Daniel Clement and Judah Dana.

Also—Two Pews in the old Congregational Church in Fryeburg. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

IRA TOWLE, Administrator.

Fryeburg, January 22, 1846 3w

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on Thursday, the 26th day of February next, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the house occupied by the subscriber in Bethel, the following described Real Estate, viz:—

All the right title and interest which Clement Seavey, late of Bethel in said County of Oxford, had at the time of his death to the homestead farm on which he then resided previous to his decease,—subject to the Widow's right of Dower. Said farm is situated in the Westerly part of Bethel and contains about seventy five acres of land.

The amount of incumbrances on said farm will be made known at the time and place of sale.

SIMON SEAVEY, } Administrator of the Estate of Clement Seavey, deceased.

Bethel, January 20th, 1846. 3w

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF Wild Cherry,

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION,

AND the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Cough, Colds, Whooping Cough, Soreness of Breast, pains and weakness in the chest, &c., and half the diseases of the

PULMONARY ORGANS.

A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of

DISEASED LIVER.

In this complaint it has manifested several unique effects when all other remedies had failed to produce the desired effect.

Opinion of a regular Physician.

EXETER, Me., Sept. 20, 1845

This certifies that I have recommended the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY to persons of the Lungs, in this town, and in every instance it has given entire satisfaction. In cases of incipient consumption and the first stage of the Liver complaint, it will invariably cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner.

No Quackery! No Deception!

All publish the names of cures performed by this medicine, and refer to respect. TRUE.

Beware of Counterfeits & Imitations.

The genuine and unassuming virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry have given rise to a number of counterfeits, and base imitations, which have flooded the country, and deceived the public. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is prepared only by I. BYE & I. BYE. Address all orders to SIMEON W. TOWLE, Bangor, Me.

For sale by THOMAS CROCKER, Paris, Zebulon Chamberlain, Jr., Oxford; E. & L. Andrews & Co., Buckfield; Marshall & Crocker, Turner. (Feb. 3, 1846.—1y

PRENTISS & RAWSON,

Attornies and Counsellors at Law,

BANGOR, MAINE,

☞ Office at the East End of Strickland's new Block over H. J. Fogg's store.

H. L. PRENTISS.
J. F. RAWSON.

Nov. 11, 1845 6m*

MISCELLANEOUS.

INCIDENT AT DINNER.

(From "My Uncle the Parson," in the Knickerbocker Magazine.

My uncle, accustomed as he was to excellent specimens of what has been called *parsons meat* paused for a moment to regard it with the complacency it seemed to challenge, before the gravy welled out from his first incision. From the knuckle-bone to the last joint of the queue, from the Pope's eye to Queen Elizabeth's bone, each preferable and available slice to be cut transversely or venison-wise, each tendon, layer of fat, and intricacy of sweetness, was as apparent to his practiced eye as if marked out before him upon a diagram. He availed himself of his knowledge for the benefit of his companions at once while the mutton was hot, as courteously as if they had been his home guests, and listened to their repeated praise as if the fare had been furnished from a flock of his own. But at his own second slice, he sent Jim to the pocket of the chaise for a bottle of Worcestershire sauce; and finding it hardly warm enough for so raw a day, produced a small flat phial with gilt edges and glass stopper that comes to us generally from Smyrna with Atter of Roses, but which was now filled with Cayenne pepper that he used as a reinforcement.

The two farmers were attentive to all his movements. The addition of the sauce, when there is such a full supply of gravy of the dish, seemed to them to be merely a superfluity; but the exploring genius of Ajax Telmon was irresistably excited by the pepper, a condiment that was altogether new to him; and perceiving that the effect was grateful and appetizing—

'Pray sir,' said he 'would you have the goodness to let me taste a little of your *red* SALT?'

'With pleasure,' replied the parson; 'but I must apprize you that it is pepper, and not salt—pepper of the strongest force, that I received from a friend in the tropicks, and,' said he, handing it to him, 'a few grains go a great way.'

A half derisive glance at the size of my uncle, and then at his own portly figure seemed to intimate that he thought the caution very little worthy of notice by a man of his cubicular inches. He rapped the bottle on the side as he had seen the parson, to loosen the grains of the fiery stimulant, applied it in the same way but without the same caution to his gravy, and used it freely with his meat.

The pepper was not long in making his acquaintance, but he resisted manfully the first intimations of this internal assailant; hemmed stoutly and repeatedly, as if he were determined to maintain his ground, his face then became scarlet; an unnatural warmth took possession of his frame; the tonsils of his throat began to swell; his eyes glistened; he dashed away a tear from his obstructed sight, spread abroad his arms like Sampson groping for the remaining pillars of the Temple of Gaza, and rose in an agony of distress and pain unimaginable to him in his dreams before. His first note was that of the great brindled bull in his own cattle yard at home. The word *roar* does no justice whatever to the sound.

Fortunately he did not cough. My uncle, much concerned at the incident, recommended him to allay the pungency with a glass of water. He caught at the word. He endeavored to say, 'Will that put it out?' and making for an old stone jug that had been replenished, he raised it bodily to his lips, and took a draught, that, had its contents been more genial, might for its length and breadth and depth and height have won from Bachus the whole conquest of the ladies.

'Jedediah,' said he as soon as he could articulate, 'for the land's sake, *does* my mouth blaze?'

'No,' said the other, with imperturbable coolness, 'but it smokes consumedly, Hiram, I tell you.'

Another jar of water seemed to re-assure him of his safety against internal combustion; and his powers of speech in some measure returning, and with them his entire self possession, he strode in front of uncle and accosted him—

'Do you know, mister, that I took you for a parson?'

'I am indeed,' said my uncle, 'an humble member of the cloth.'

'O, you be, be you? And do you think it is any how consistent with your calling to travel about the country in this here way carrying hell-fire in your breeches pocket?'

New Music. In Boston, Mr. Arthur Nelson intends to give the citizens a touch of music that they have not heard before. This is an age of wonders. Mr. N. is the inventor of the *Rock Harmonicon*—an instrument composed of forty rough pieces of stone, from the celebrated 'Skiddaw Mountains,' Cumberland, England—laid loosely on straw covered slats, and played with small wooden mallets, producing the most exquisite music, surpassing the piano and musical glasses blended—Mr. N. is inventor of the *Musical Pine Sticks*, sixteen in number, laid upon ropes of straw, and played upon with wooden hammers, producing the richest melody—also performer on the improved *Ancient Dulcimer* of Scripture, celebrated in the history of the Psalmist David. Those who have heard this performer, speak of his music as most ravishing and wonderful.

If we compare life to a year, youth is its spring-time, upon which the prospects of all the other seasons depends. It is then the seeds must be sown and the plants cultivated, whose fruits may delight us in summer; enrich us in autumn, and sustain and cheer us when winter shall have arrived.

PUNNING EXTRAORDINARY. Rice, the clown had a benefit in Baltimore a few evenings ago, at which it was announced that a silver cup would be presented to the author of the best conundrum. The prize was awarded to the first of the following which were presented on the occasion:

Why will the winner of the goblet be performing a feat that will throw Herr Alexander in the shade? Because he will extract *silver* from *Rice*.

Why is a boy that gambles like a man just recovering from the small pox? Because he is a *little better*.

Why is the course pursued by Mr. Calhoun on the Oregon question like Oregon itself?—Because it borders on the *Pacific*.

Why is a stable like the Senate of the United States? Because there is a great deal of neighing *(naying)* there.

Why is the Queen of England like a cracked bell? Because she has lost her *Peel*.

Why is President Polk on the Oregon question like a frightened rat? Because he goes for the *whole* (hole.)

Why do husbands now-a-days dislike for their wives to go abroad? Because they never leave their homes without a *bustle*.

Why are ladies' bustles like Walter Scott's novels? Because they are fictitious *tales* founded on reality.

Why is flour like the earth? Because it is *ground*.

Why is the mourning head dress of a young widow like the emblem of freedom? Because its the *Cap of liberty*.

A Prodigy. A little fellow has appeared at the Boston Museum as a drummer. He is only five years old. The Times says of him—

"His execution is as finished, rapid and effective as that of the best artists that drummed away at the celebrated "Battle of Waterloo." He is a pretty boy too, and there are hundreds of ladies who go every night just to get a glance at his sweet face. He plays on a drum which is considerably larger than he is himself. What next?"

Doctor's Advice. Capt. Vena Crowell some fifty years ago, had a cargo of fish for sale in Hartford, Conn. His brother who was with him, was unwell, and a physician was sent for. After prescribing for his patient, the physician presented his bill "For medicine, 2s 3d—advice 9s," which Capt Vena paid.

The doctor found Capt. Vena's fish a very nice article, told him he would take a quintal, & at the same time inquired the best mode of cooking them. Capt. Vena gave him a very particular description of the process, and then made out his bill "For 1 qtl. of fish, 10s, advice 9s." The doctor paid the bill, without stopping to make any more inquiries.

Yankee Register.

CURIOUS PLEA.—A chap in St. Louis cuts a very singular article from one Pierre Swartzhortz—nothing less than four ounces of caterwaul, on the extraordinary plea that he required the article for sore eyes. The lowest German being called upon to state the case to the court, he delivered himself as follows:

"Vell, ye sees, your honor, I keeps a cat-call a mine shtore, for de bargles likes it vich is cost me mine business. Vell mine vife, sees the five vot breaks out down shtairs dat day you know and she says, 'O mine Cot in Himmel!' So den I sees mine uncle's house was all in a fire, so I runs you see, and when I comes back again my vife tells me dare was two cents in mine house, and he stole four bottles of mine oyster oil; den she subscribes them to me, and I runs out and catches dis fellow in de purple stocking out of his goat pasture, and I gotes him, I swear!"

Whereupon the court ordered the prisoner to be discharged, instead of sending him to the penitentiary.

A negro in Baltimore lately undertook to take a snapping turtle for five cent piece, when the owner slipping the noose from the head of the monster, it caught the poor fellow's upper lip, and it was impossible to release him until his jaws were forced open. He said he 'wonder'd how anybody in a dollar could be such a fool to keep such critters.'

CONSOLATION. The heart that knows its own bitterness and is forbid to let a stranger intermeddle either with its joys or with its griefs, is like a casket of exquisite workmanship, whose secret spring yields to a gentle and delicate pressure but eludes the hands of violence.

SACRIFICES. Some persons are capable of making great sacrifices, but few are capable of concealing how much the effort has cost them; and it is this concealment that constitutes their value.

A gentleman who had many volumes purloined from his house, secured the remainder by having an addressed door erected in the hall.—This he called the 'Art of Book-keeping by double entry.'

Some wicked wag says that Miller, the prophet, lately consoled a woman who had fallen into the fire, by assuring her that the pain she suffered was nothing to what was coming.

"A lottery must be honest," "How so?" "Because it is." "I don't see how." "Not a swindle a regular *Land-bury*?"

THE WAY TO RAISE THE CIDER.

We are told that not long since, a man living on Petticoat Hill, in ———, and who, by the way, is a dear lover of cider, when he can get nothing stronger, got up one morning as dry as cider, and no cider. What he was to do was a puzzle to him. He stood at his door cogitating upon his forlorn condition, when, seeing his neighbors horse quietly feeding in a pasture, at a little distance from his house, took his gallon jug, went out into the pasture, caught the horse and led him by foretop to his neighbor's dwelling.

'Hollo,' said he to the owner of the horse, as he approached him. 'Here's your horse.'

'Well,' said the owner, 'what of it?'

'Why nothin,' replied the other, 'only I catched him in my *beans* this mornin', and so I thought if you was a mind to fill this ere jug with cider, *I'd call it even!*'

The jug was filled, and the horse 'went to grass' again.

If we wish for the confidence of our children in concerns of the highest importance, we must allow them to feel that we are interested in every thing which is to them an innocent source of gratification.

An Irishman, recommending a cow, said she would give milk year after year, without having calves, because it run in the breed, as she came from a cow that never had a calf.

It is said that a wing gentleman refuses to travel in a railroad car, because it is drawn by a Loco-motive.

Some people—ay, many, think it necessary to be quarrelsome, to prove that they have courage.

If you assist a man in climbing others don't be surprised if he throws you in return.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Young People's Magazine.

THIS Magazine conducted by Edna Sprout, has gone through four years of long and favorable notice by the reading public, and its circulation has attained a recommendation sufficient to ensure the magazine a hearty welcome from the American people. And we are happy to announce that Rev. J. S. C. Abbott is among the regular contributors. And also Mrs. Farnham Osgood Smith, with other popular writers. Each volume will contain several engravings, and a piece of Music. Each number will be embellished with a steel engraving and a fashion plate. The first No. is now ready for delivery. Terms $1.00 per year, or 10 cents for a single number.

The above work is put up in the neatest style that can be executed in the United States. The paper is of the finest quality, and the type is entirely new. Please send the names of subscribers.

Instructions—The cash must in all cases accompany the order, or it will not be attended to. Subscribers in the country can remit the amount in current bank bills of their own state, but in cities and large towns, bills of banks in the vicinity cannot be taken. Address (post paid) to the publisher, Boston, Mass.

We would call the attention of Postmasters, Agents, and others to the above work, as we intend to make it the best publication for youth in the United States. Please send in your orders as soon as possible, as the first numbers will be printed, and the last numbers will be supplied. Specimen numbers will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter, post paid.

Postmasters are requested to act as agents for the above work, and they will be allowed a liberal commission for their services. Any person procuring five subscribers, and forwarding the money, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Boston, Feby. 1, 1846. 3w5

J. H. WILKINS & CO.

No. 11 Water Street, Boston.

State of Maine.

Oxford, ss.

At a Court of Pleas and Common Pleas, holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1845.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioner cause a true copy of said petition and this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at South Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next session of this Court to be holden at Paris within and for said County on the third Tuesday of May next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest: J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and the Order of Court thereon.

Attest: J. G. COLE, Clerk.

State of Maine.

Oxford, ss: WESTERN DISTRICT COURT, November Term, 1845.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioner cause a true copy of said petition and this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at South Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next session of this Court to be holden at Paris within and for said County on the third Tuesday of May next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest: J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and the Order of Court thereon.

Attest: J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Great Attraction for the New Year!

THE ILLUSTRATED

New England Family Magazine.

NEW VOLUME!—JAN. 1846!

MESSRS. BRADBURY, SODEN & CO. will issue on the 25th of December the January number of this highly popular and valuable Magazine; being the first number of a new volume. The great success which the publishers have met with in commencing a "Family Magazine" that should supply to its readers useful knowledge, as well as amusement and recreation, has determined them to make greater efforts to render the work still more valuable and attractive the coming year. They respectfully ask, therefore, the encouragement and patronage of every person who desires to have useful and instructive works take the place of the light and frivolous love tales, calculated to excite the bad passions of the young, which are, under the mask of "cheap Literature," now so widely spread over the land.

Specimen numbers will be freely furnished when sent for, free of expense, and the publishers ask of an enlightened public an examination of their work. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that clubs of ten are supplied with the work at One Dollar a Year, or one copy of the "Family Magazine" and one copy of "Robert Merry's Museum" are supplied one year for Two Dollars, a degree of cheapness, quantity of matter considered, which has no parallel.

The Family Magazine will be published as heretofore on or near the first day of each month, on clear type and fine white paper. Each number will contain forty-eight double pages of reading matter, and be illustrated with from eight to twelve new and beautiful

WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

Volume of the end of the year a splendid pictorial volume of useful and entertaining matter, containing 576 pages, and more than one hundred Wood Engravings.

Terms—One dollar and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance. To clubs, as before, where payments are made strictly in advance,

Three copies one year, Four Dollars.
Five " " Six "
Ten " " Ten "

or only One Dollar a Copy.

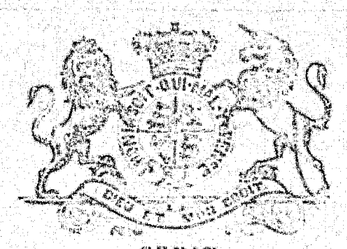
Three copies of the Family Magazine and one copy of Robert Merry's Museum (a new name for youth, edited by the famous "Peter Parley,") one year,

Two dollars if paid in advance.

Periodical dealers and agents will be supplied with the above works at the usual liberal discount. Address (post paid only) must be addressed,

BRADBURY, SODEN & CO.

33 1-2 School Street, Boston.



GREAT

ENGLISH REMEDY

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption, is the HOARHOUND BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Ingham, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the supervision of the inventor.

The wonderful success of this new remedy, in the cure of Pulmonary complaints, warrants the Agent to call upon all Consumptives to make use of the WORST POSSIBLE CASE that can be found, and if it does not relieve in a short time, in any of the common remedies of the day, we have been grossly deceived in the most distinguished Physicians, as Confirmed and Incurable. The Hon. [illegible] in the cure of one of the most desperate of Cases. It is recommended by a number of the most distinguished English nobility, as known and established.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Dr. Ingham's Hoarhound Balsam of Life, and every traveller should have a bottle in his pocket, as it is a sure cure for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Pain in the Side and Chest, Influenza and Sore Eyes, Night Sweats, Rheumatism and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

Persons desirous of becoming Agents for the sale of the above valuable medicine, can apply to the Proprietors, as follows:

DAVID T. BRADLEE, [illegible] for the United States, 123 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Agents.

Paris, M. Rawson & Son, Hiram, R. & T. Bolster, Grafton & Peru, J. Cole, Turner, J. Cole, Livermore, P. Cummings, Livermore, Wm. Lowell, Jr. Canton, E. Baker, Jr. Dixfield, 1845. 1y

Asiatic Liniment.

THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY [illegible] ever given for the cure of Rheumatism, [illegible] Numbness, Pains, Contraction of the Muscles, Sprains, Bruises, and almost every complaint for which it is recommended.

It will in a few minutes relieve the most excruciating pain, and a few applications will restore the use of the limb. It penetrates the very bone, and has a magical effect. It is applicable to all the various complaints that the human body is afflicted with, and has in every instance given the most perfect satisfaction.

25 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal [illegible] to those vending the article. For sale by

H. H. BINGLEY, Agt. for Maine,

PORTLAND, Me.

For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, Paris; S. C. Hall, West Paris; Nye, Jones Bang, Hebron; I. S. Bartlett, Buckfield; F. A. Lindsey, Poor & Adams, Woodstock; Bisbee & Pond, Livermore; D. Kimball & Co. Canton; Henry Bent, Jr. Henry Ware, West Bethel; Strout & Smith, Sumner; Bisbee & Hunt, Hartford; Joshua Gardner, Rumford; Lewis Lord, Mexico; C. T. Cragie, Dixfield; J. M. Herrick, Canton; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; J. A. Lambert, N. Livermore; Wm. B. Wood, Turner Village; Joshua Lowell, N. L. Bumpus, Turner; Wm. Bradford, Jr. Jesse A. Record, Auburn, Lewiston; Benjamin Gregory, Gorham; and by Druggists generally throughout the State.

Persons wishing to become Agents for the sale of the above Liniment, can apply to the Proprietors, as follows:

DAVID T. BRADLEE, [illegible] for the United States, 123 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Agents.

Paris, M. Rawson & Son, Hiram, R. & T. Bolster, Grafton & Peru, J. Cole, Turner, J. Cole, Livermore, P. Cummings, Livermore, Wm. Lowell, Jr. Canton, E. Baker, Jr. Dixfield, 1845. 1y

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NEXT ELD-VILLAGE Maine

NORWAY STEEP FALLS.

THE Subscribers would say to their Friends and Customers, that they have on hand as usual, a good assortment of

English, French and AMERICAN

DRY GOODS;

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE;

Hard Ware and Cutlery;

W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES;

HOLLOW WARE;

Nails and Glass; Iron and Steel; Salt; Fish; Lime; Flour; Sole and Upper Leather; Boots and Shoes; Feathers, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO—30 bbls CLEAR PORK, packed by ourselves, at wholesale and retail.

Fur Goods,

Such as Buffalo Robes, Caps, Boas and Muffs, Neck Ties, &c., which we pledge ourselves to sell at fair and honest prices, and will endeavor to make all who may favor us with their custom satisfied that *we sell Goods, according to quality, as low, to say the least, as any Store in the County.*

☞ We want in exchange for Goods or Cash—

25 tons Pork, 2000 bushels Beans,
5000 bushels Oats, 10 tons Dry Apple,
25 tons Clover Seed,
1000 bushels Herds Grass Seed,
5 tons good Butter,
New Milk and Stapping Cheese,
Corn, Wheat, Rye, Spring Furs,
2000 Wool Skins, 10,000 lbs Wool,
Hides, Shingles and Clapboards, &c. &c.

DENISON & TYLER.

Norway Falls, Nov. 25, 1845. 3w52

N. B. Having made some different arrangements with regard to our business, the Notes and accounts of A. C. Denison & Co. cannot be paid without fail, previous to the first of January, 1846.

DENISON & TYLER.

OXFORD, ss.

Supreme Judicial Court,

October Term, 1845.

To the Hon Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court now sitting at Paris within and for the County of Oxford—

RESPECTFULLY represents Timothy Walker, of Rumford, in the County of Oxford, Esquire, that he is seized in fee simple of certain Real Estate situated in the County of Oxford as tenant in common with sundry persons unknown to your Petitioner, to wit: Andover North Surplus in said County of Oxford. Said Surplus contains by estimation fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty acres, exclusive of lands reserved of water and Surplus, your Petitioner is seized in severalty of about six hundred acres, and is also seized of [illegible] intended for the pasture of the remainder of said land in said Andover North Surplus, as tenant in common as aforesaid.

Being so seized and being desirous of possessing and holding the same in severalty, your Petitioner prays this Hon. Court that partition of said Surplus be made and that his proportion of the same may be set off to him in severalty, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

TIMOTHY WALKER.

By LYMAN RAWSON, his Attorney.

STATE OF MAINE.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT, OCTOBER TERM, 1845.

ON the foregoing Petition Ordered, That the Petitioner cause a true copy of said Petition and of this Order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at South Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next session of this Court to be holden at Paris within and for said County on the third Tuesday of May next, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest: J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and the Order of Court thereon.

Attest: J. G. COLE, Clerk.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at PARIS, Me. Dec. 1, 1845.

[illegible] Miss Mary F. 2—Brooks Otis W.—Bolster Cyrus—Chamberlain David, 2—Bingham G. [illegible] Jr.—Chase Mrs. Lucy A.—Cummings Mrs. Mary F.—Dunham Mrs. Mary—Dunham Mrs. Phebe—Dunham Mrs. Sarah—Dunham Mrs. Sarah—Dunham Mrs. Sarah